PROPRIETOR. IAMES CORDON BENNETT, JR.

MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stereotyping and Engraving, neatly and promptly executed at the lowest rates.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel - Arran na Poque - Inien Lion.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- CATARCT OF THE GARGES THRATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street and Sixth webue, The Arabs in their Wonderful Frats-Par-

BANVARD'S NEW YORK MUSEUM, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—Le Ausengiste, og, the Postitlion of Bonville.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-BRITISH NEUTRALITY ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—THE IMPERIAL TROOPS OF JAPANESE ARTISTS IN THEIR WONDERFUL FEATS.

TERRACE GARDEN, Third Avenue, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-minth streets.—Thropone Thomas' Popular Garden Concerns, at 8 o'Clock P. M.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.— BALLET, FARCE, PANTOMINE, BURLESQUES, ETRIOPIAN, COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL VOCALISMS, &C.—TEMPIATION; OR, THE IRISH EMIGHANT. PIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West wonly-fourth street.—Guippin & Chuisty's Minstrants.— renorian Minstrantsy, Ballads, Busilesques, &c.—Thi

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE, No. 600 Broadway .- THE

NEW YORK ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 1.193 Broadway, PROPERSON LOUGHENIA, THE AMBIDEXTREOUS PRESTIDIGIT TRUE—GRAY'S STREEOFFICON.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn.—Ethiopian Min

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY 613 Broadway.

HRAD AND RIGHT ANM OF PROBST-THE WASHINGTON
TWINS-WONDERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCIENCE AND ARE
LINGUISTRES DAILY. Open from 8 A.M. (III 10 P. M.

New York, Monday, July 1, 1867.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will please bear in mind that it order to have their advertisements properly classified they should be sent in before half-past eight o'clock in the evening.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news reported by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, June 30.

crowds assembled in Rome evince the most enthusiastic manifestations of attachment to the Pope. Prince Na poleon has returned to Paris to reside in the Eivsee The Count de Paris eulogizes Lloyd Garrison for his services in "the cause of humanity," and United State Minister Adams forwards a qualified endorsement, Five-twenties were at 77% in Frankfort yesterday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No details regarding the reported execution of Maxamilian have been received beyond the copy of the telegram received from New Orleans by the Austrian Minis ter at Washington.

Elsewhere in our columns this morning will be found an account of the prison life of Maxamilian and his un fortunate commides, from our Querétaro correspond

To-day the dominion of Canada formed by the con federation of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, with Lord Charles Stanley Monck as viceroy, enters upon its national existence. The ceremonies will be interes ing, the day being observed as a general heliday. The military will fire salutes and make imposing parades, the dominion will be proclaimed, and the Senators will b sworn in. The capital will be at Ottawa, Canada

delivered by Rev. Father McGehan in reference to the anniversary celebration of the Martyrdom of St. Peter in Rome; and at St. Peter's church a grand mass wa celebrated in commemoration of the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul.

Brooklyn, yesterday, for the purpose of instituting a more perfect Church-a new Zion. The main principles evoked by a general discussion consisted of wholesale abuse of all existing Churches and some abuse of the

The prize fighting mania has revived again. Two aspirants pummelled one another on the Hudson river, in der county, on Saturday, for the settlement of an old groupe, filthy lucre in this case being no consideration. Thirty-nine rounds were fought, when a foul blow de cided the worst whipped man to be the weser. Two sports also mangled one another vesterday m West Hoboken for twenty dollars. Besides the damages occurring as a natural consequence of hard knecks, one of the operators had his ear eaten up by the other, and thereby won the twenty dollars.

A shoemaker named Vanarsdale cut the throat of a little boy near Somerville, N. J., yesterday, when the latter had come to call him to breakfast. No reason for the murder is known beyond the fact that the murderer was aggravated because a negro girl had been allowed out at table before he himself had. He was arrested at Somerville. The little boy died immediately.

Saturday Superintendent Kennedy issued instruc tions to his police captains to arrest all persons on the Fourth of July who are found using certain fireworks

or discharging firearms.

It was reported at Fort Harker last week that General

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have met with trouble at Julesburg, the present western terminus of their road, on account of the old squatters refusing to wacate lands claimed by the company. Arms are to be issued to the employes of the Pacific

Railroad for their own protection against the red men. The Treasury Department has given notice that seven thirty notes can now be exchanged for five-twenty bonds issued under act of March 3, 1865.

Our correspondent in Richmond, Va., gives an inter-esting account of the process of registration in that city. On the 27th ult. five hundred and fifteen colored men registered in the Second ward of that city in the space of sucht hours should double as many as the whites. | cilmen slike could distribute the funds of the

The Reported Shooting of Maximilian.

Our telegraphic despatches are to the effect that the Archduke Maximilian was shot on the 19th instant. An Austrian sloop-of-war, with her national ensign draped in mourning, landed a telegram at Southwest Pass, near New Orleans, and this, through the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, is now in the hands of the Emperor Francis Joseph, informing him of the tragic fate of his brother and the refusal to deliver up his body to those who requested it. There is every reason to believe that Maximilian is to-day a dead man, and has met the fate which appears to be held in reserve for those who have thus far attempted filibustering expeditions, large and small, on the soil of New Spain. The news has had sufficient time on the road to make it authentic. By the way of Matamoros it could reach us in ten days if a steamer happened to be at the mouth of the Rio Grande to receive it. From Querétaro, where Maximilian was a prisoner, there is a telegraph to San Luis Potosi. From this point a courier could reach Tampico in four days, and a steamer from Tampico to New Orleans in three days more. From Querétaro to the headquarters of General Diaz, front of Mexico, it is three days for a messenger, three days more to Vera Cruz, even without using the telegraph between those two points, and three or four days more by steamer to New Orleans. Thus, in

authenticity of the information. There are also other and potent reasons for believing that Maximilian has been shot. The Governors Terrazas, of Chihuahua, Viesca of Coahulla, Auza of Zacatecas, Zarate of Durangoin fact of all the great northern provinces which have supported the liberal cause and raised it from the dust-have, in "justice to the Mexican people for the bloody and terrible desolation of their territory," demanded Maximilian's death. The petitions which bave flowed in upon President Juarez have represented to him that the nation could not continue its support of the lineral government through him if he spared Maximilian's Zacatecas threatened almost immediate revolt at the long imprisonment of the Archduke, and San Luis Potosi, through its Governor, Bustamente, represented that the whole liberal fabric would fall to the ground if the Austrian were spared, and anarchy would immediately reorganize the elements of strife throughout Mexico. The army of Corona, representing the States of Sonora, Sinaloa and Jalisco, demanded, at the threat of open revolt, the head of the foreigner who had landed in Mexico, and set a price upon their heads; and from the troops of Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Coahuila and San Luis Potosi came the same imperative and unanimous prayer, only to find its echo in the army of Diaz, in front of the city of Mexico. Juarez was inclined to mercy, and of his three Cabinet Ministers there was but one-Iglesias-who seconded him. Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, the Foreign Minister, and the best statesman of Mexico, and Ygnacio Mejia, now Minister of War, and the most uncompromising republican advocate of justice, were with the Mexican people in their demands. The pressure on the liberal government was therefore national and apparently irresistible It was a question with Juarez of mercy to Mexico or mercy to Maximilian. Mercy to the latter, however much his heroic action of the last three months drew the sympathy of brave men towards him, was to be the ruin of the country, which, entirely disorganized by the French intervention, threatened to sink into a bloody civil commotion out of which it might never emerge as a homogeneous nationality.

We have thus detailed the reasons we have for believing that the news received is true; and however much we may have hoped that the Mexican people would incline to mercy, we can but see that the liberal govern ment has bad such an overwhelming pressure brought to bear upon it that it became no longer a question of mercy with them, but rather the saving of Mexico from the evils of another great civil war on a new issue.

A Warning to Insurance Companies and to the Public.

Both insurance companies and the public must have found a warning in a telegram which we published yesterday, announcing that an investigation in the case of the steamer F. W. Brooks, recently robbed and set on fire at St. Louis, has disclosed the fact that the owners and captain had conspired to rob and burn her for the purpose of defrauding the insurance companies. It is greatly to be feared that competition has tempted agents of insurance companies to wink at fraudulent representations in order to secure for themselves the highest possible per centage, and has led insurance companies to exercise too little caution in taking risks. The public cannot look upon steamboat travel with much favor if the usual accidents by fire and flood are to be thus indefinitely multiplied through culpable carelesness on the part of insurance companies, and through deliberate guilt on the part of steamboat owners and captains.

Extension of Church Street.

The Board of Councilmen have repealed the resolution, approved December 31, 1864, to extend Church street. The Corporation Counsel has been directed to take such immediate action as will effectually discontinue all proceedings, in court or elsewhere, in the matter of the projected extension, which the Councilmen regard as "oppressive to the taxpayers and not promotive of the public interest." Well, this decision of the Councilmen is consistent with that which opposed and prevented the extension of Ann street. The public regarded it as advantageous, and, indeed, necessary, by way of relief to the choke I condition of the streets in the lower part of the city. The residents in Brooklyn and on Long Island and on Staten Island feel the necessity for some relief of this kind-for increased facilities for ingress and egress whenever they visit or leave New York. But what matters this to the Councilmen? Perhaps, on the whole, it would be advisable to suspend all city improvements. Disagreeable conflicts between the taxpayers, with their wishes, and the city spoilsmen, with their little games, might thus be altogether avoided. The latter would be spared the bother of having to resort to petty subterfuges, under the pretext of economy and retrenchment, in order to thwart the interests of the former and promote their own. They would have full swing, and would be relieved from annoying responsibility. Aldermen and Coun-

city treasury at their free will; and who should gainsay them or call them to account? If nothing were paid out for city improvements so much the more would remain at the disposal of the "ring," and what a nice time the " ning " might enjoy!

Mr. Johnson's Two Pilgrimages-A Cheering

We congratulate Mr. Johnson upon having arrived at the national capital with Mr. Seward's seal still unbroken upon his lipsupon having passed triumphantly through the temptation of several assemblages in several cities, never uttering anything but the merest commonplaces, and without being guilty of a single speech that could even be tortured into a political policy. He has wisely followed the advice we gave when he started upon his tour. There was a moment when we trembled for the result, fearing that his efforts to hold his tongue would lead to a greater evil than that his silence was intended to avoid. We feared his fate might be that of the Elliver Ollsworth, which, as is well known, "biled her buster" on the Connecticut river. At that moment we intimated that there were things more to be feared than a bad speech, and urged him not to make an exhibition of good sense at too great cost to his comfort. We advised that he should sacrifice such a vanity as men's good opinion rather than a thing so precious as mental satisfaction; and we even pointed out point of time, we have no reason to doubt the the topic he should treat, if any, and the kind of treatment of it that would do least harma speech namely-reiterating the views of that excellent veto message in which he said that the Military bill gave the five commanders absolute power. But he has gotten home without utterance, and that is all the better. If he sees reason to regret his silence, or still feels in the least uneasy, we advise that he should set the hoarded vials of his wrath in order, and label them nicely, to the end that he may discharge them with effect in a stinging message to Congress at the July session.

The country will agree with us that the contrast between the Chicago trip and this Boston trip is one of good cheer. For all those savage diatribes-that bandying of unworthy epitheis-those disgraceful scenes, which every memory will recall-we have here only pleasant parties and welcomes; and in all the speeches it is the indicative mood that prevails. There are some interjections—the President had some wonder to express-but it was an amiable wonder. He was surprised, agreeably, of course, to find that there was no "acrimony," no bitterness, no ill will-nothing, perhaps, that might force from him savage objurgation. We do not know whether this wonder of his was quite polite. We are not sure but it indicated a dim suspicion that the Downeasters, unused to getting hold of a man of his mettle, would come to-gether and dine on him, like the Cannibal Scythians, in the expectation that they would be endowed with the great qualities of him they ate. Whatever his thoughts were it remains on record that the President was exceedingly surprised to find the Downessters a civil and decent people. We may doubt whether his frequent expression of this surprise was quite polite; still it is a surprise with which the country at large will feel a certain sympathy; and we are sure that the fact that his expressions on this point were the strongest he made during his pilgrimage will be a source of the highest gratification to the whole American

Earl Russell on the Stool of Repentance. Our special telegram from London, published in yesterday's HERALD, gave a full account of the breakfast on Saturday at St. James' Hail in honor of William Lloyd Garrison. At this breakfast four hundred persons, ladies and gentlemen, were present, including the Duke of Argyle, Earl Russell, John Bright, the chair, while little Earl Russell stood on the stool of repentance and frankly avowed his former errors committed at the outbreak of the war in America. From some of them he said he had been converted by Mr. Adams, the United States Minister at London, who, by the by, was absent on this occasion, perhaps because he feared some mysterious McCracker might be among the guests and report him to Mr. Seward and President Johnson. From the rest of his errors he had been converted by the unexpected results of the war, like so many other Europeans of high and low degree, from monarchs and statesmen to blockade runners. No doubt the Emperor Napoleon and Mr. Slidell's son-in-law, the Paris banker, as well as Mr. Spence, Mr. Laird, all the foreign bondholders in general and the cotton firm of Frazer, Trenbolm & Co., in particular, are now as thoroughly convinced as Earl Russell of the errors" which grew out of their cardinal error that the first gun fired at Fort Sumter by crazy old Edmund Ruffin sounded the kneil of the great American republic. At Mr. Garrison's breakfast Earl Russell did not attempt to explain his inconsistency in first thinking that the United States ought to free the negro slaves at once," and in then doing all in his power to favor the establishment of the Southern confederacy, the very corner stone of which was the perpetuation of slavery.

Our Water Supply.

There is a question connected with the water supply of the metropolis which requires attention. The volume of water which we get from the Croton river is limited, and even now is beginning to fall short of the necessities of our population. We cannot increase the supply from this source, and in a few years the demand will far exceed our present means of meeting it. In another quarter of a century our population will more than double its present numbers, and we shall then have to bring water from a considerable distance. In the meantime, there are several expedients by which the supply can be made to suffice our wants. A great part of the present consumption, it is notorious, is due to waste. In every dwelling more water is thus lost than would supply the actual wants of its inmates. To do away with this and increase the volume of water we would recommend, first, the adoption of the water meter, and, secondly, the erection of four large reservoirs-one on each side of the High Bridge, one on the East river, up town, and another on the Battery. The meter would put an end to the extravagant use of the Croton, and the reservoirs on the North river could be supplied by water from Lake Mahopac and the small intervening lakes between that and Madam Jumel's place. This, being one of the highest

points on the island would make a splen

prevent the annoyance arising from a falling off in the quantity required for use under the present system, it will be necessary to act at once on these suggestions. If we wait until the difficulty is upon us the cost of meeting it will be double that to which we shall be put by preparing for it in advance.

Recklessness of Human Life-The Ferry

It is gratifying to see that the pulpit has responded to the appeal of the HERALD in favor of correcting the prevalent alarming recklessness of human life. The eloquent sermon of Rev. Dr. Taylor, which we recently published, proclaims with no uncertain sound the solemn duty declared by the sixth commandment-"Thou shalt not kill." It echoes the awful voice of authority whose accents shook Sinai three thousand years ago. It alludes with thrilling effect to the tales of blood in every daily newspaper. Assassination, murder and suicide-words at which our blood once ran cold-have become so frequent that our ears are in danger of becoming familiarized with them. The preacher asks, "Is it not time to ring the loud alarm, to let the warning thunder of God's law be heard, that men's consciences may be aroused as from a deathlike trance, before blood shall cry out from the ground to heaven against us " There can be but one answer to this question. When poison, the dagger, the pistol, the air-gun, the pitchfork, the club, the doubled fist and the rope are daily used with deadly intent; when unerring statistics reveal the startling fact that we have had about two hundred suicides in the year." that suicide in New York is one in seven thousand-twice as many as in Prussia and seven times as many as in Russiaand when so many fall victims to the culpable carelessness which fatally mixes the wrong medicine at the druggist's shop, which sends rotten steamers to sea to break upon a wild shore on a frosty morning, which causes explosions on our rivers and so-called "accidents" on our railways, and which provides our crowded ferryboats with no effectual means of preserving life against either fire or flood, we may well call upon the press and the pulpit to unite against an evil of dreadful growth.

One remedy, at least, should be applied at once. The ferryboats which continually ply between this city and the populous towns in its vicinity should be amply furnished with the most effectual means of saving life. It should be made impossible for another ferryboat to burn without having on board any fire apparates or any facilities for extinguishing fire Perhaps the best security against a watery death, in case of a collision or other accident that might sink a ferryboat, would be a gutta percha cylinder with compartments filled with air surrounding the framework of the upper decks of the ferryboats, and attached to staples so as to be easily cast off, and there should be communication by several ladders from the cabins to the upper deck. The public must insist upon it that the terryboat companie shall not wait to provide the necessary means for saving life until some two or three hundred passengers shall have been hurried into eternity for want of them.

The South a Fine Field for Northern Capi talists.

There never was a finer opportunity for Northern capitalists to invest their money than the South affords just now. Through the impoverished condition of that part of the country and lack of means to cultivate, nearly all the farm or plantation lands there can be purchased for much less than their value, in many cases for a third or fourth of their value. It is the same with other kinds of property. For instance, one of the famous sulphur springs of Virginia, which was worth before the war two hundred thousand dollars, can now be purchased for fifty thousand. Why do not our capitalists, instead of stockjobbing and using their money for all sorts of kite-flying specula tions, invest in Southern property? They would make much more by it in the course of a few years; and that would be the right way to reconstruct the South-the sort of reconstruction the Southerners most need.

The Hon. James Brooks finds the Constitutional State Convention at Albany too slow, and too dull and too rustic and rusty for a statesman of his calibre. So he is going to abandon the humdrum debates of the Convention and the monotonous city of Albany for the debates of Congress and the social excite ments and enjoyments of Washington. We are sorry for it. For several years past, off and on, Mr. Brooks has only been, with other democratic members of the same school, the reserved balance of power wielded in Congress by "Old Thad Stevens" against the conservative republicans. Thus, whenever "Old Thad" has been crowded into a corner with his radical schemes of reconstruction, Mr. Brooks and his democratic bushwhackers have helped him out, and thus far more stringent terms of restoration have been fixed upon the South than could otherwise have been obtained. With such facts before us, and apprehensive that Mr. Brooks intends to play the same game over again in Congress, we are sorry that he has decided to abandon our State Convention. where he can do no harm, for Washington where he will do no good.

AFFAIRS ON THE PLAINS.

Issue of Arus to Rullroad Employes-Fend Between the Pacific Railroad Company and the Squatters of Julesburg-Reported De-feat and Death of General Custer. St. Louis, June 30, 1867.

The Secretary of War has authorized the issue of on thousand breechloading arms and fifty thousand cart-ridges from the Leavenworth Arsenal to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Kansse branch, to enable their engineers and working parties to protect themselve against the India attacks. The company have already received five hundred Spencer rifles for the same pur-

Omaha despatches say the case of Kometz Brothers, bankers wersus the American Express Company—a claim for lost treasure captured by the Indians two years ago— was argued before the United States Circuit Court yes-

Considerable trouble exists at Julesburg between the cold settlers of that town and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in consequence of the latter trying to occur; lands squatted upon by the former. The squatters refuse to vacate the ands.

fuse to vacate the ands.

A report was current at Fort Harker last week that General Custer, who a small body of cavalry, had been overpowered by a large force of Indians, and the General Killed. The rsport is not well authonized, but some credence is placed in it on account of so little having been heard of Custer's command for some time.

FIRE IN MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

MINERAPOLES, Minn., June 29, 1867.

A fire this morning burned the St. Paul House, Waner's furniture and coffin warehouse, Lucas Brother tin ware and other frame buildings on Hennipp Avonue, next to the river. The loss is about \$15.00 insured for \$6.000 on all. The buildings were all old.

THE ENGLISH REFORMERS.

Visit of Thomas Cave. Esq., M. P., to the

United States.
Thomas Cave, Esq., M. P., who represents the bo Barnstaple in the English Parliament, arrived in New York in the steamship Russia a few days since. Mr. Cave will make a visit to Washington and other impor-tant centres of the Union, where he will see for himself the practical working of our democratic institutions, and will no doubt carry home many useful suggestions for his brother legislators on the subject of popular progress as exemplified under our system of government.

Mr. Cave is likely to enjoy a very cordial reception in this country, not more on account of his perquirements than his political reputation, as he is a hard working member of the party of English reformers who follow the lead of John Bright and may be termed the constitutional revolutionists of that country, seeking to attain a full measure of popular franchise by execu tive instalments—if they cannot do better—and just now accept the concessions contained in Lord Derby's measure with protty much the same intentions as did the Girondists and Jacobias of the French Assembly take those of Mirabeau—Mr. Disraeli being regarded as the Mirabeau of the British Cabinet.

The fine parliamentary ability of Mr. Cave has not only made him one of the conspicuous English political leaders of the day, but has acquired for him no small reputation on this side of the Atlantic, where his name is well known. He is one of the few British statesmen who fully appreciate the rapid development of this country, and is exceedingly zealous to promote not only the closest commercial relations, but the heartiest and sincerest friendship and good will between the kindred nations. His late speeches in Parliament have show his strong American bjas.

Mr. Cave will pass part of the summer in America vigilant observer of passing events. He journeys to Washington in the end of the week, to pay his respects to the President and General Grant. Mr. Cave, it is stated, is one of a committee of four members of Parliament appointed to make a report on the condition of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, built by James McHenry with English capital to the amount of torty millions of dollars; and we are informed that he has already written to England that the road is one of the most valuable in the world, and that the statements circulated to the contrary are merely the tricks of specula tors, undertaken to lower the stock in order to buy it un.

The opinions of this gentleman in such direction corry great weight, as he is exceedingly practical and intelligent on all subjects connected with rai Iroad enter prises, their working, management and finance, and devotes much attention to their elucidation in the House of Commons and reform by healthy legislative control. Very lately, in the House, Mr. Sheridan moved the second reading of a bill for compelling railway companie to establish a means of communication between guards and passengers, and, to enforce its necessity, narrated particulars of many accidents and outrages which might have been prevented by such a communication, and explained that the bill did not bind the directors to any special scheme, but that it inflicted penalties for mischlevous or malicious use of these signals. Mr. Cave, while consenting to this stage of the bill, reserved to himself the power of future opposibill, reserved to himsen the power of the proceeding fur-tion, and pressed Mr. Sheridan before proceeding further to wait for the report of a royal con subject, so that he might adapt his bill to its recommendations. At the same time he pointed out that many accidents were not preventable by those commuoutrages-and he canvassed the various plans at work on foreign and English railways, both in the construccluding that none were absolutely successful or entirely

Almost the same time Sir W. Hutt, in moving eave to bring in a bili for the better regulation and supervision by the Board of Trade of the accounts of railway and other joint stock companies, said that his object was to secure for the shareholders of these companies and for the public true balance sheets and true state-ments of assets and liabilities. The bill proposed to empower the Board of Trade, upon the requisition of two directors of a company, to appoint certain person to investigate the account books and vouchers the company, to make a report of the state of it affairs, and to enforce the provisions of the bill by means of certain penal clauses. Mr. Cave said this was not the first time that a proposal like this had been submitted to Parliament. In the year 1847, after d in the railway world, more general, perhaps, in propor-tion than those which had recently occurred, similar remedies were advocated. Those attempts were no successful; they seemed to have been resisted by direct tors and shareholders, and four bills were fruitlessly introduced into the House of Commons in three years He was afraid that, should accounts be officially audite it might be represented that the soundness of the com-panies' financial position was certified and even guaranthat it might be better to allow railway compar to constitute such a central board for themselves, with the machinery which was at their disposal in that most had already added, with an excellent result, administra-tive functions of an important kind to those of a merely mechanical nature.

Barnstaple borough, which Mr. Cave represents in th House, is a seaport and market town in the county of Devon, England, said to have been founded by Athel stein, and incorporated by Henry the First. Bisho Jewel and the poet Gay were educated in its gramma school, which is built on a position of an old monastery Barnstable has many extensive manufactories. It sends two members to the House of Commons.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

lished accounts of the bids opened by the Comptroller on Saturday last for \$75,000 city market stock it was INCREASE OF WAGES DEMANDED BY THE SLATE ROOF

RRS. -A meeting of the slate roofers was held last Saturday evening, at No. 124 Seventh avenue, when it was unanimously resolved that on and after to-day an advance on their present rate of wages (\$3 50) would be demanded. INTERNATIONAL SCOTTISH GAMES,-The intern

Scottish games will commence at Jones' Wood to day. In the games delegations attired in full Highland cos tume will contend. From the New York Caledonia tume will contend. From the New York Caedonian Chap there will be two hundred contestants, under Thomas Barclay; from Scotland, three; England, nive; Canada, thirty; Prilladelphia, forty; New Orleans, ten; Boston, thirty; Portland, six, and large numbers from Brooklyn and different parts of New Jersey. Great interest is manifested in the fournament, and the games are open to all Scottish societies everywhere.

SCANDINAVIAN STATISTICS.—From recently compiled statistics it appears that there are in the United States about one million Scandinavians. Of that number there are between 40,000 and 45,000 in New York: Brooklyn are between 40,000 and 43,000 in New York; Brooklyn, 5,000; Boston, 1,000; Chicago, 20,000; St. Louis, 1,000; San Francisco, 2,000, and in various other cities in the States of lithois, Wisconsin, lows, Minnesota and Kansaf from 1,000 to 2,000. In New York they have four houses of worship, two Lutheran, one Baptist and one Methodist, together with various societies of an educational and bonevolent nature. In the West they have over four hundred parishes, divided among the Lutherans, Baptists and Methodists, and in almost every walk of life their nationality is represented.

PRIMARING FOR THE FORERIM.—Yesterday afternoon, as

Chas Euvrard, of No. 105 Greene street, was in the act of examining a loaded pistol he accidentally discharged it, indicting a very severe and painful wound on his left hand. He was conveyed by some friends to the New York Hospital for surgical aid.

Charity vs. Mispertune.—Roundsman Waldron, of the Twenty-ninth precinct brought a young woman to his

suffering from sickness. The woman, Lizzie Clarcy by suffering from sickness. The woman, Luzie Clarcy by name, stated that she was enorists, and that a woman in West Tnirty-fourth street had administered to her medicines to procure an abortion, and that the remedies were the cause of her suffering. She was then conveyed to Believue Hospital whence she was sent back to the station house with a note from the official in charge, stating that the woman was an impostor and had been "committed thirty-one times for intoxication." Dr. Ramey was then called and prescribed for the sufferer.

Farally Center,—On Saturday John O'Nell, employed as steward aboard the steemble, Western Me-

ployed as steward aboard the steamining Western Me tropolis, then lying at pier No. 46 North river, while tropolis, then lying at pier No. 48 North Fiver, while standing on the guards of the wheelhouse as the ship was leaving the dock for Bremen, jost his balance and fell, and was so terribly crushed between the ship and piles of the dock that death ensued soon afterwards. Coroner Schirmer subsequently held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury. Deceased was about forty-five years of age and a native of Ireland.

GENERAL SICKLES AND LAW AND DADER IN CHARLESTON.

Charleston, June 30, 1867.

General Sickles has communicated to the City Council
is reasons for declining to modify his order restricting

WASHINGTON.

ssion of Congress-Arrival

Eight or ten from the West came in to day. Some of these report others from that section now on the way hither, and are confident that a quorum of both Houses will be in Washington on Wednesday. Bus secure a quorum for business. The republican members now here are all agreed that a bill supplemental to the reconstruction acts ought to be passed to clearly define the powers of the military commanders, but the way and form is yet to be determined.

Exchange of Seven-Thirty Notes for Five-Twenty Bonds.

The Treasury Department has given notice to the helthirty notes that it is now prepared to give in exchange for such notes, five-twenty bonds issued under the act of March 3, 1865, redeemable after five years, and payable in twenty years from the lat of July, 1867. Holders are also notified that the Department will consider that they have waived their right to demand bonds in exchange for their notes, unless the notes are ponds in exchange for their notes, unless the notes are presented for conversion by the fifteenth of August next. Seven-thirty notes transmitted for conversion must in every case be endorsed to the Secretary of the Treasury, by the party presenting them, and must also when payable to the order of another person be endorsed by such payee or his legally authorized representative. Careful attention to this regulation will save parties converting

such notes, much unnecessary expense.

Return of the Presidential Party.

Those who returned with the President to W Those who returned with the President to Washing-ton last night were Surgeon Morris, Colonel W. G. Moore and Major General Granger. Major General Rousseau York. Secretary Seward, Judge Olin, Mr. McEwen, who is Mr. Seward's private secretary, and Mr. James Donaldson, of the State Department, who took steam at Annapolis yesterday, arrived here this evening by way of the Botomac river. All the party are in good

Interview Between the President and Ex-Minister Campbell.

Ex-Minister L. D. Campbell called at the White House

this evening, and had quite a long interview with the Destitution in North Carolina.

Mr. W. J. W. Crowder, Superintendent of Charity Supplies, gives a deplorable account of the destitution prevailing in Wake county, N. C. He states there are a least three hundred families, numbering one thousand souls, mostly widows and orphans, and deeply afficied men who have not four days' supplies; many have not even bread now, and the wasted forms of heartbroken widowed mothers are being worn down by spending sleepless hours trying to soothe the cries forced by hunger from their children, and all she can give them is green salad or sour berries, or parched meal for coffee or boiled corn soaked in water for beverage, and some for days, no flour for months, and no sugar and coffee for years, except a little as charity recently.

ion of the "Oldest Inhabitants" holding a public meeting in the Criminal Court room at noon. The eclaration of Independence will be read and an or

The Fourth July in General Pope's District. The following order was issued in the Third military district, commanded by Brevet Major General Pope, or

The Fourth of July, 1867, being the ninety-first anal-versary of the Independence of the United States, the day will be observed in the usual manner, a national salute will be fired at meridian, at all posts provided with artillery. The troops will be paraded at the usual hour for guard mounting in the morning, and this order read, after which all duties except the necessary guard and police will cease for the day. Commanding officers of posts are authorized at their own discretion to take part in such ceremonies as the citizens or civil authorities may request.

Discontinuance of the Light on Bokel Cay. The Lighthouse Board has received official infor-tion that the light on Bokel Cay, one of the Turn Cays on the coast of Belizo, has been

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

Jersey City and Hoboken

Although no arrests were made in Jorsey City yester-day for violation of the Sunday law, the cases of drunkday for violation of the Sunday law, the cases of drunkenness were as numerous as ever, no less than twentytwo persons being confined in the city prison for drunkenness, gambing and ball playing. The report of the
City Marshal shows that for the past month the number
of persons confined in the city prison exceeded that of
any corresponding period heretofore.

Five arrests were made by the police in Hoboken yesterday for drunk enness. Immense crowds kept pouring
on to the Elysian Fields in the afternoon, but no serious
disturbance occur red.

RIOT IN EAST NEWARK-A DETECTIVE SEVERELY INone time threatened serious loss of life, occurred yes terday at the bathing houses on the east bank of the Passaic river, a short distance above the New Jorney Railroad bridge. It was commenced by several roughs of Newark, but the disturbance was settled. Shortly of Newark, but the disturbance was cettled. Shortly after a second and then a third row occurred, the latter assuming all the proportions of a rict, about thirty persons being engaged therein. Clubs, stones, pistols and knives were brought into use, and several persons were severely injured. A large crowd having collected in the vicinity, a pistol shot was fired among the persons collected from the batting houses. This was a signal for the renewal of difficulties, and stones were hurled at the houses by the enraged crowd. Police detective P. C. Smith, who was present, endeavored to prevent the disturbance, but was knocked down, badly beaten, and struck in the head with an iron hammer. His injuries are very severe, although they will not prove fatal. Finally upon the approach of darkness quietude again prevailed. Threats are made of a renewal of the disturbance on Sunday next. Much bitter comment is rife as to the alleged indifference of the Hudson county authorities, as ights are of frequent occurrence in that locality. The police of Newark are powerless to act in such emergencies, as East Newark is in Hudson county.

A Young Max Drewned,—Yesterday afternoon

A Young Man Drowned,—Yesterday afterno young man named Arnold, who had visited Newark for the purpose of spending the Fourth of July with relatives, was drowned in the Passaic river, near the bathing houses. He was in the water swimming, and it is supposed that he was carried under by suction caused by a schooner near by. A search was made throughout the afternoon for the body, but without avail. Deceased was ared about twenty-two years, and resided in New York city.

THE POLICE AND THE FOURTH.

General Order No. 504.—The Use of Fire-arms Prohibited in the City on the

On last Saturday afternoon Superintendent Kennedy issued General Order No. 504, commanding the reserve and off-platoons of the various precincts to be in reac ness at the station houses on the Fourth of July for all emergency that may happen to call for their services. The order also instructs the patrolmen to arrest, in pur suance of a section of the Revised Ordinances, all persons using on that day fireworks called "double healers" and "snakes." Yesterday afternoon the following additional order was sent by telegraph to all the precincts in this city:—

The number of accidents that usually occar on and about the 4th of July from the use of firearms rakes it recessary that the ninth section of chapter 13 of the Revised court mances should be rigorously, enforce forwing piece or other presents shall discharge any gun, pisto, forwing piece or other firearms in the city of New York, under the penalty of \$16 for each offence.

The order concludes by instructing the members of the force to promptly arrest every person who violates the section of the law above allued to.

ATROCIOUS MURDER NEAR SOMERVILLE, N. J.

SOMERVILLE, June 30, 1967.

Early yesterday morning Jacob Vanarsdale, a shoe-maker, cut the throat of a little son of Andrew Beard, bout twelve years old, three miles south of this place. He then knocked down Mrs. Beard, and attempted to escape, but was captued on the arrival of the train at this point. From ovdences found in different localities, it is presumed that the murderer contemplated killing some one, if not all of that family. A gun, heavily some one, if not ril of that family. A gun, heavily charged, was found over the shop where the murder was committed, and a sharp hatchet secreted among his clothes in his redroom. The aggravating circumstance on Satuday morning seems to have been the fact of the black servant gid being seated at the breakshi table before him; for he, finding her there went out to the shop without waiting for his breakshi and the theory is that he determined to kill the first one who entered. The murder is atractious, and actice much indignation in the neighborhood—the oung lad being quite an interesting little fellow, anymuch loved by all, his friends. The murder is abut forty-five years eld, and has on former occasions streatened the lives of others, and once was near king his own father. The bloody rags upon which p wiped his hands have been found in the small bureage here he kept his clothes, and to which no one had aceas but himself. The trial will probably come of in the September term.